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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/805,299	03/12/2001	Virginia L. Robbins	42390P10446	2107

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EXAMINER

KLIMACH, PAULA W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2135

DATE MAILED: 07/13/2004

2

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

2

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/805,299

Applicant(s)

ROBBINS ET AL.

Examiner

Paula W Klimach

Art Unit

2135

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 March 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 7-11, and 17-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Slavin (5,956,407).

In reference to claim 1, 7, 17, and 21, Regarding the key generating section, the key generating section generating a plurality of individual keys based on a main key. Slavin discloses a system that generates p1, q1, p2, and q2 which are prime factors that are based on the main private and public key. These values are provided to the monitor nodes (Fig. 1 and column 4 lines 13-56). The number of prime factors, and therefore individual keys, can be increased (column 4 lines 10-12).

Regarding the decryption generating section coupled to the key generating section and a main decryption section, the decryption generating section generating a plurality of individual decryption processes based on the main decryption section and the plurality of individual keys. The monitors disclosed by Slavin generate a plurality of individual decryption processes that are based on the main decryption section. The individual processes use the values of p2 and or q2 that were provided to the monitor to decrypt and therefore eavesdrop on the transmitted information. The receiver calculates and publishes the different decryption processes E_n used by

the monitor, which are based on the main decryption section's public and private keys (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3).

Regarding the main encryption section, the main encryption section using the main key to encrypt content. The sender encrypts the message using E_{un} .

Slavin does not disclose the different parts disclosed above as belonging in the same circuit. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to create a system that receives and transmits therefore including all the parts as disclosed above in the same circuit. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would secure the transmitted information as well as the information that is received by synchronizing the distribution of key.

In reference to claims 2, 8, 18, 22, wherein the plurality of individual decryption processes to each use one of the plurality of individual keys. Fig. 2 discloses the monitor only being provided with p_2 , which is used to calculate the key and then decrypt that data.

In reference to claims 3, 9, wherein the plurality of individual decryption processes decrypt the content from the cypher-content by using the plurality of individual keys. Column 4 line 40 discloses providing the monitor with p_2 and q_2 . Since two keys that depend on the main key are provided, this number could be increased to more.

In reference to claims 10 and 19, wherein the encrypting generates cipher content from the content (Fig. 5).

In reference to claims 11, 20, and 23, wherein the plurality of individual decryption processes decrypt the content from the cipher-content by using the plurality of individual keys (Fig. 5 section describing the activity of the monitor).

Claims 4-6, 12-16, and 24-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Case (5,720,034) in view of Morris et al (4,503,287).

In reference to claims 4, 12, 24, and 28, Case discloses a system that contains a key generating section (Fig. 1), which produces SK, the key generating section generating keys based on a main key (Master Key). The slave keys are based on the master key because the system uses the master key and the unpredictable number to generate the slave key (column 4 line 65 to column 5 line 30). Regarding the encryption generating section coupled to the key generating section and a main encryption section, the encryption generating section generating a plurality of individual encryption processes based on the main encryption section and the plurality of individual keys, the system disclosed by Case encodes messages using the slave key. Therefore, the slave key would change the encoding process every time a new slave key is produce, thereby producing a plurality of processes based on the slave keys. The encoding system is coupled to the key generating section and the main encryption section because it uses the slave key to encode messages and therefore would be coupled to the key generation section, which is coupled to the main key (Master key). Case discloses a new slave key being created from time to time for the same message encoding; therefore a plurality of slave keys are generated (column 6 lines 23-32).

Case does not disclose the main decryption section using the main key to decrypt cipher-content.

Morris discloses a system wherein the man key (Master key) is used to decipher the session encryptor key, which is transmitted as cipher text (column 4 lines 39-43).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to decrypt the session cipher text as in Morris in the system of Case. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the Master key is the same in the terminal and the host and therefore can be used to send the session key safely from one device to another using encryption.

In reference to claims 5, 13, 25, and 29, wherein the plurality of individual encryption processes to each use one of the plurality of individual keys (column 5 lines 39-45). The system disclosed by case uses the slave key and therefore one of a plurality of individual keys to encrypt the message when the session key does not change for one message.

In reference to claims 6, 14, and 30, wherein the plurality of individual encryption processes encrypt the content forming the cipher-content by using the plurality of individual keys. The session key disclosed by Case changes from time to time therefore one message could use a plurality of keys.

In reference to claims 15 and 26, wherein the decryption process generates a content from the cipher content. The system of Morris generates the session key from the encrypted session key.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to decrypt the session cipher text as in Morris in the system of Case. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the Master key is the same in the terminal and the host and therefore can be used to send the session key safely from one device to another using encryption.

In reference to claims 16 and 27, wherein the plurality of individual encryption processes encrypt the content forming the cipher-content by using the plurality of individual keys (column 5 lines 39-45).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Ostrover et al 5,450,489

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paula W Klimach whose telephone number is (703) 305-8421. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon to Thr 9:30 a.m to 5:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (703) 305-4393. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PWK
Thursday, June 24, 2004

Handwritten signature
AU 2135